Colder, fair weather.

These Holiday Specials IN Boys' Suits

Keep on drawing-and small wonder. It's rather a rariety for so much goodness to be sold for so little money.

Boys' \$6 and \$7 Knee-Pants Suits . . \$4.85 Boys' \$8, \$10 and \$12 Long=Pants Suits \$6.37

The When

If You Have

Will be appropriate.

Forgotten a Friend

ent, a box of

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby.

Or wish to make a return pres

CIGARS

56 West Washington St.

FLOODS IN MISSOUR

UNPRECEDENTED RISE OF 35 FEET

IN THE OSAGE RIVER.

Towns Under Water and Great Lo

Inflicted on Many People-The Ar-

kansas River Still Rising.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25 .- A dispatch from El-

dora, Mo., says: To the farmers who live

along the banks of the Osage river in Cen

woe and gloom. The unprecedented rise in

has spread all over this section, and many

farmers have lost everything they pos-

sessed. Some of them had their corn in

shocks; others in cribs. The flood has taken

all that lay in the low lands. Not only

have many farmers lost their crops, but

their stock and buildings as well. At Bag-

nell, the end of the Lebanon branch of the

Missouri Pacific, the river is three miles

wide, and no train has been able to get

within a mile and a half of the town for

four days. That town and this is shut off

with the outside world. At Tuscumbia, the

county seat of Miller county, a terrible con-

partially under water. Only the roofs of

them, can be seen. A large flouring mill.

the printing office of the local paper and

several small stores and residences are

entirely submerged. Twenty cars loaded

with railroad ties are standing on side

tracks at Bagnell, and there are thousands

water. The loss to property in this imme-

diate section is estimated at \$1,000,000. The

river is higher even than during the famous

flood of 1844. The sufferings of the people

whose land and property has been devastat-

A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says:

The Osage, Gasconade and Moreau river

floods are subsiding, and to-night the weath-

er is clear. Communication was established

with the Gasconade this evening. The entire

Osage valley for one hundred miles is a

scene of great excitement and desolation.

Dozens of families have lost everything. It

The Arkansas Overflowing.

kansas river here and at all points heard

Newport is inundated. Houses are being

carried away by the raging torrent near

Red Bluff, but no casualties are reported.

At Little Rock the river is still at the

CHRISTMAS AT THE CAPITAL.

President and Mrs. Cleveland Had a

Tree for the Little Ones.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 .- The President

members of the ways and means committee,

who labored to complete the text of their

tariff and bond bills, spent a quiet and en-

joyable Christmas, free from the anxieties

and excitement of the past six or eight

days. The President and Mrs. Cleveland

had provided a large Christmas tree for

their three little ones, Ruth, Esther and

Marion, and spent most of the day making

merry with the children and their numerous

family or kinsfolk from out of town. The

A Green Christmas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- A gray sky and a

fog that threatened at any minute to be ac-

companied by rain greeted younger New

York this morning as it rose in eager antici-

and gifts. The weather prophet had been

pation of its customary Christmas greetings

correct in his predictions. It was a green

Christmas, with an atmosphere suited to Jacksonville. The usual crowds went to the

early masses and the religious ceremonies

and Catholic churches were elaborate and

very attractive, and greatly pleased

in the day were largely attended musical programmes in the Episcopi

. Patrick's Cathedral and Old Trinity. At

teenth street, the services were especially elaborate. At all the public institutions

there were distributions of food in abun-

Fitzsimmons in Mexico.

arrived to-day from San Antonio. They were

met at the depot by the entire sporting fra-ternity of the city, with a band, and escort-

ed across the river to Jaurez, where Fitz-

Tuberculosed Cattle Killed.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Dec. 25 .- Forty-

nine valuable Jersey cattle on the stock farm of Hon. Alvin Devereux, near De-

N. Y., just across the State line, were infected with tuberculosis, were

yesterday by order of the New York

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 25.—Bob Fitzsim-

Francis Xavier Church, in West Six-

of thousands who thronged the edi-

Perhaps the greatest crowds were at

heavy and foggy.

ed will undoubtedly be terrible this winter.

dition exists. Nearly the entire town is

Holiday Excursions!

Christmas, 1895.

New Year, 1896. BIG 4 ROUTE

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold between all points on the Big Four Route, good going Decem-ber 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896; good returning until January 2, 1896, inclu-

FOUR ROUTE ATLANTA

AND RETURN.

For the Round Trip. \$14.25

26th, inclusive. Good to return for ten days from date of sale, with privilege of stopover at Chattanooga on return trip. Call at Big Four offices. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. For all passenger trains December 19th to

C., H. & D. RY. Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1 All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

The Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

1891 BOURBON 75 Cents

Full Quarts Will be closed Christmas all day.

POWER & DRAKE. Distributors of Fine Imported and Do-

16 North Meridian Street.

DUNRAVEN ARRIVES.

His Lordship Will Land at New York Early This Morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.-Lord Dunrayen. accompanied by Rear Commodore Arthur Glennie, of the Royal Portsmouth Yacht Club, and his solicitor, George Askwith, of London, arrived this morning on the White Star liner Teutonic. It is well known that Dunraven's visit to America is for the purpose of appearing before the New York Yacht Club's special investigation committee, which is to investigate his charges of shifting ballast and fraud against C. Oliver Iselin and other members of the Defender syndicate. The first session of the investigating committee will probably be held in the model room of the New York clubhouse on Friday next.

The Teutonic passed in at Sandy Hook at half-past 1 o'clock this morning. It is expected Lord Dunraven will land about 8 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Green's Landing, Deer Isle, says: A telegram was received here yesterday requesting twelve members of the Defender's crew, who live in Deer Isle, to come to New York at once. The men start-ed on their trip to-day, and will be present at the investigation of the charges made by Lord Dunraven.

Eight Prisoners Escape. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25.-Eight county orisoners borrowed a saw and presented emselves with Christmas gifts to-night cutting a hole through the jail roof and aking their escape. The delivery had been carefully planned and was not dis-covered for a half hour after the men had disappeared. Among the escaping prison-ers was Bill Ryder, a notorious outlaw. awaiting trial for murder. The entire city detective force was ordered out in search of the men, but up to a late hour none of them had been captured.

TED TO THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

Formally Adopted by the Ways and Means Committee Over the Protest of Democratic Members.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILLS

TARIFF CHANGES EXPECTED TO INCREASE REVENUES 840,000,000.

Statement by Chairman Dingley-Offer of \$400,000,000 in Gold from the Government of Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.-The House ways and means committee devoted several hours of Christmas to a final consideration of the two revenue bills which are to be presented to the House to-morrow. Printed copies of the bills were laid before the full committee, the plan being announced to the Democratic members for the first time, although they were familiar with its details through the accurate forecasts presented by reporters. The bills were formally adopted as committee measures, motions to lay them on P. L. CHAMBERS, the table being overruled by party votes. Each bill was read by sections, and mo-tions were made by the Democrats to strike entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and carry. It was voted to give Thursday to other purposes, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and consideration of the tariff but by th out each section, which, of course, failed to consideration of the tariff bill by the House, tions thereof. In addition to the ad valorem and Friday to the bond bill, with a vote on each at the end of the day's debate on it -the programme outlined in these dispatches yesterday. The Democrats endeavored to secure three days' debate; to gain a postponement of two or three days in which to study the probable effects of the measures if enacted; also to have the bond bill debated before the tariff bill, but the Republicans adhered to their original arrangements. The committeemen present were: Dingley, of Maine; Dolliver, of Iowa; Payne, of New York; Tawney, of Minnesota; Hopkins, of Illinois; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Russell, of Connecticut; Johnson, of North Dakota; Steel, of Indiana; Evans, of tral Missouri this Christmas brought only Kentucky, Republicans, and Crisp, of Georgia; McMillin, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of the river of thirty-five feet in three days Alabama; Tarsney, of Missouri; Turner, of Georgia, Democrats.

Chairman Dingley stated to the committee that the bills were not framed as a Republican measure, but as one calculated to save the credit of the government, which, according to the President's message and to personal communications made by Secretary Carlisle to members, was endangered. The condition of the treasury, from their representations, demanded immediate action, and the Republicans had prepared emergency bills on lines which seemed most expedient. entirely from telegraphic communication Mr. Dingley laid particular stress on the assertion that the first bill did not constitute, and was not intended, for a revision of the tariff. Consequently there was no necessity for a long discussion of the bill. The many buildings, the postoffice among Wilson act had been taken as a basis for PROBABLE INCREASE OF REVENUE.

An estimate of the probable increase of revenue to be derived from the tariff bill had been made, based on importations under the Wilson act of 1894. This showed a of ties floating about in the river and backprobable increased revenue of \$40,000,000. which about equaled the deficit of the past year. Twelve million dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from the increase on raw wool, \$14,000,000 from manufactured wools and \$14,000,000 from the fifteen-percent, horizontal advance on other schedules. The Republicans had waived their protection principles for a time in preparing these bills, Mr. Dingley said, and they hoped that President Cleveland would waive any antagonistic views that he might hold and sign the bills.

One of the Democrats asked why the Re publicans had not gone to the full extent is thought the loss by the floods will reach of the McKinley bill, to which Mr. Dingley replied that they would do so if they had the power. The Democrats, on their LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25 .- The Ar- part, contended that the effect of the bond scheme would be to retire the grenbacks by holding them in the treasury, and said tirely cut off from Perryville and points the Republicans proposed to do indirectly just what the President had recommended ferry boats generally are inoperative. and what they (the Republicans) de-From all parts of the State come reports | nounced. The tariff bill, they claimed, was of damage wrought by high water. The strictly Republican measure, and a measastrous stage of 1892. Siloah Spring is cut | ure for which President Cleveland had not off from the outer world, and much of asked

Mr. McMillin asserted that there was no need for additional revenue, as the treasury statement showed a cash balance of

danger point of twenty-three feet, but still five feet from the high-water mark of May 21, 1892. Mr. Dingley replied that \$70,000,000 of this was in greenbacks, which had not come in gold. While on their face they constituted part of the cash balance, to pay them out would continue the endless chain. The Republican plan would provide for the exand Cabinet, and official Washington generpenses of the government without enally, with the exception of the Republican croaching on the gold reserve or employing

Amendments were offered by Mr. Turner to strike out the second section of the bond bill providing for treasury certificates of indebtedness, and by Mr. McMillin to make these certificates subject to taxation. as are greenbacks and other currency Both were lost, but Mr. Tarsney voted with the Republicans against Mr. Turner's amendment. Chairman Dingley will preenson and their daughters were the guests | sent a report explanatory of the bills. The of Mrs. Stevenson's sister, on Sixteenth street. The members of the Cabinet re-mained at their homes, and nearly every one of them had with him members of his Democrats say that they have not time to prepare a minority report.

THE BOND BILL. The bond measure is entitled: "A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates if indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue." The bill

"Be it enacted, etc., That in addition t

the authority given to the Secretary of the

Treasury by the act approved Jan. 14, 187 titled, 'An act to provide for the resump tion of specie payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to is sue, sell and dispose of, at not less than po in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent, interest per an able at the pleasure of the United States in coin, after five years from their date, wit like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes, and for no other purpose. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscripions therefor to be made at the Treasur Department, and at the subtreasuries an That to provide for any ter porary deficiency now existing, or whice may hereafter occur, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebted; of the United States to the amount of no in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States. terest, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and to sell and dispose of the same for no less than an equal amount of lawful mone

of the United States at the Treasury De-partment, and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other."

THE TARIFF BILL. The tariff bill is entitled: "A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency. It reads:

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. I, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of Classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved Oct, 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof. and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all noils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste and all others. er wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen rags, mungo and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of Class 3, as defined in said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several duties provided by the said act approved Oct. 1, 1890. And Paragraph 279, of Schedule K, and also Paragraph 685, in the free list, in an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes, which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until Sec. 2. That from and after the pas

sage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted or other material de-scribed in Section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 per centum of the equalize the duties on imports, and for by an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes, which be-came a law Aug. 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares and other portions of carpetings, made in whole part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations hereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty nposed on such articles by said act which "Sec. 3.-That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported

lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683 inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to prode revenue for the government and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent. of the duties imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved Oct. 1, 1890. and subject to all conditions and limitations of said last named act, but pulp wood shall be classified as round unmanufactured timber exempt from duty; provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty on pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or on stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty on the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683, inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law enforced

Sec. 4.-That on and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all importe F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M and N of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provid revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent. of the duty posed on each of sold articles by existposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article be youd the rate imposed thereon by the said act of Oct. 1, 1890, but in such case the duties shall be the same as was imposed by said act; and, provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last named act, th rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain

as provided by existing law." MR. DINGLEY EXPLAINS AGAIN. Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, made the following statement to-night: The revenue bill is not intended to be a tariff provision, but simply an exigency bill to raise about \$40,000,000 of revenue to meet the deficiency. The main object is revenue, although incidentally the increases will help American industries to some extent. The bill is limited to two and a half years, with the expectation by that time the Republicans will be in full power and able to revise the tariff on their own lines. Wools are taken from the free list and clothing wools given a duty of 64-10 cents a pound (60 per cent. of the duty provided by the act of 1890) and woolen goods are given a specific compensatory duty of 6 per cent. of what they had under the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duty of the present law. Carpet wools are placed where they were the act of 1890, in addition to the ad valorem duties of the present law. The articles of lumber placed on the free list of the tariff of 1890 are transferred to the dutiable list with 60 per cent, of the duty that they had under the act of 1890. Then all the other dutiable schedules (except sugar, which is not touched) have all the duties raised 15 per cent. The committee had not time to treat articles separately and hence a horizontal increase became as revenue, but had been redeemed by necessary as to all articles now on the free

> "gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue a 3 per cent. five-year coin bond to maintain the redemption fund, in addition to the authority he now pos but provides that the proceeds of all bonds sold under this act and under the redemp tion act shall be used only for redemption purposes. It also provides that all bonds shall be first offered to the people of this country. The bill also authorizes certifi-cates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent. interest and payable within three years, to be issued to meet any temporary deficience of revenue. The only object of the bon bill is to reduce the rate of interest and the time they run, as the bonds which the Secretary is now authorized to issue bear 4 or 5 per cent. interest. The bill practithe cash in the treasury, and is intended to put a stop to the practical use of proceeds of bonds to meet the deficiency in the treasury.'

OUR FRIEND IN NEED. Russia Offers to Let Uncle Sam Have

\$400,000,000 in Gold. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 .- Great interest was excited here to-day by the publication in the Washington Post, under a New York date, of a circumstantial statement to the effect that the Russian government had offered to lend the United States any amount of gold up to \$400,000,000-one-half of its total possessions of this specie-in order to maintain the country's credit against assaults from the great money powers of other European nations, and that, learning of this tender, the Rothschilds, through Messrs. Belmont & Morgan, had made overtures to let the United States have any

amount of gold needed. The statement, it is learned, is accurate so far as concerns the fact that Russia tendered the United States a part of its store of gold, but the natural inference that this offer was a recent one, made in consequence of the late Venezuelan message and subsequent panie, is not warranted, for i may be asserted positively and on excellent authority that the tender was in no manner influenced by the complications now existing between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the negotations over the Venezuelan boundary ques tion, and was, in fact, made two years ago.
The history of the matter is brief and runs back only to the beginning of the present administration of President Cleveland. Soon after he came into office for the secand time the President was confronted with a rapidly shrinking gold reserve in the United States treasury and a heavy loss of (Continued on Second Page.)

HIS INSURGENT ARMY.

Capt. Gen. De Campos Apparently Outwitted by the Hardy, Fleet-Footed and Wily Revolutionists.

NO GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT

SPANIARDS DEFEATED IN THE SKIR-MISH NEAR CARDENA.

Sudden Return of the Captain General to the Capital-He Is Said to Be Preparing to Crush the Enemy.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Dec. 25. - Further details reached here to-day from Matanzas of the rapid advance of the insurgent army, numbering about twelve thousand men, upon Havana, after forcing its way through the province of Santa Clara and into the province of Matanzas, in spite of the efforts of Capt. Gen. Martinez de Campos and about eighty thousand troops at his disposal in the territory traversed and invaded.

The reported important battle yesterday between the Spaniards under Campos and the insurgents at Coliseo plantation, twelve miles from Cardenas, does not appear to tants, is only twenty-one miles from Matanzas, capital of the province of that name, and the largest town between Cardenas and Havana. The Spanish forces do not appear to have encountered the main body of the insurgents, as at first announced. The fight at the Coliseo plantation was between a portion of the northern column, of three insurgent columns now pushing through the province of Matanzas, and, instead of turning out to be a great victory for the Spanlards, the result of the engagement was virtually a defeat for Campos's forces, for the Cuban army pushed onward unchecked and is still advancing on this city.

The fighting took place amid burning cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and was of the usual guerrilla nature. At times both the troops and the insurgents were surrounded by walls of flame, and the smoke was so dense over certain portions of the ground contested that the Cubans and the troops, unable to see each other, kept banging away at open spaces, wasting vast quantities of ammunition. It is true that this indiscriminate firing was more noticed on the part of the troops than on the side of the insurgents, but, for one insurgent killed, at least two thousand shots must have been fired. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away into the distance as soon as the troops got within sighting distance of them, and nearly all the firing was at very long range, although the soldiers made several gallant charges through the burning territory. This style of fighting is termed a defeat of the insurgents; but, as they succeeded in accomplishing their object, holding the Spanlards in check while the Cuban army pushed on southward, the result was really a Cuban

CAMPOS NOT AFRAID OF BULLETS. The Captain General was as near the front as possible throughout the battle, encouraging the troops by word and action. One of the Captain General's orderlies, who was sitting on his horse by the side of Martinez de Campos, received a bullet in his chest and fell to the ground severely wounded. The shot, no doubt, was intended for the Spanish commander. The correspondent of Correspondencia, Manuel Escobar, was decorated on the field of battle by the Captain General for gallant conduct as the battle of Ensenada de la Mora, and i may here be added that several other newspaper men have displayed a good deal of pluck in remaining with the Captain General under fire. Campos seems to have supreme contempt for the bullets of insurgents, but he is rapidly learning to admire their tactics. In spite of all the veteran Spanish commander does, the Cubans are marching through his forces, with but a few skirmishes here and there, and he seems to be utterly unable to concentrate ahead of them forces sufficient to draw the pos establishes a headquarters and lays out a place of battle, the Cubans seem by some mysterious means to hear of it, for, pre tending to fall into the trap, they push a body of men forward, skirmish with the troops, draw the Spanish forces upon them and then the Cuban army proper outflanks the Spaniards and pushes steadily on to-

The admirers of the Captain General claim this is his plan of campaign; that he is allowing the Cubans to get by him and near and nearer to Havana, only for the purpose of eventually falling on them in the rear and scattering them to all the points of the compass. This sounds plausi ble enough, but the insurgents are destroying all bridges, railways and plantations behind them. The route they have followed is marked by a blackened swath of smoking ruin and desolation, and the Spaniards will have a very difficult task to push on after their fleet-footed enemies. Besides, within two weeks Campos has changed his head quarters from Santa Clara to Clenfuegos from Cienfuegos to Palmillas, from Palmill las to Colon, from Colon to Jovellanos, from Jovellanos to Limonare and from Limonare to Guanabana, where he slept last night All these changes are direct retreats before the enemy, in hope, it is true, of being able to bring about a pitched battle. This seems to be the secret of the failure of the Spanlards to check the advance of the Cubans.

THE SPANIARDS' WEAKNESS. As this dispatch is sent about noon, the exact whereabouts of the Captain General is not known, but he is reported to have made another change of base and to be making another attempt to engage the enemy. All the Spanish generals in the rear of the insurgent army have been instructed to hurry after the enemy with all possible speed. Here, however, comes in the weakest feature of the campaign of the Spanlards. The poorly fed, half-grown lads. shipped here from Spain, are suffering terribly from the effects of the climate and unusual exposure, in spite of the fact that this is the so-called healthy season in Cuba. Yellow fever, smallpox and malarial fevers have told terribly on these unfortunate troops, and, in addition, they are utterly unfit for campaigning in this land of bad roads, high grass, swamps and low bushwood. They simply have not the strength to push steadily on after the Cubans, who, as a rule, are thoroughly acclimated men, accustomed to the country, familiar with all its peculiarities and able to bear long marches without suffering too severely. Then again the Spanish troops are thoroughly dispirited; their hearts are not in the fight, in spite of the gallant manner in which they respond to "Viva Espana," and dash at the enemy, only to be

shot down or cut down, or else to find the Cubans disappear as if adorned with wings. The Cubans, on the other hand, are animated with the spirit of patriotism, with the all-absorbing desire for freedom, with the fire which drove the British before the American troops under the leadership of Washington. While these facts cannot be denied, there is one feature of the marc of the insurgents on Havana which cannot be overlooked. Admitting they number 12,000 men, can they capture this city, and can they hold it if they do obtain possession of it? There is the strong garrison of this place, the high walls of the forts and the Spanish fleet to be reckoned with. It must be quickly done or fail altogether, it would appear, for it seems impossible that Campos cannot gather together some kind of a force and start in pursuit of Gomez and Maceo. In any case, the next few

of a force and start in pursuit of Gomez and Maceo. In any case, the next few days should decide everything.

Generals Valdez and Luque are pushing on for Sabanilla del Encomandadon, directly south of Matanzas, at the head of the best troops in that province; but the Cuban army is bolleved to be to the westward of Sabanilla. After the battle of Coliseo yesterday the insurgents, it is definitely known, moved rapidly wastward. Coliseo yesterday the insurgents, it is definitely known, moved rapidly westward, passing to the south of Limonare, while some of them were engaged with the troops commanded by General Campos. The Cuban army went by Coliseo, Madan, Tosca and Sumidero, burning the plantations of Perea Alevideo, Siento, Cuavalejos, Altamisal, Aguedita and Retribucion as they swept onward. The last named plantation is situated between Guanabana and Ybarra close to the south of Matanzas, proving beclose to the south of Matanzas, proving be-yond doubt that the Cubans have contin-ued their march on Havana, for Ybarra is well to the west of Guanabana, where Campos passed the night.

ADVANCING ON HAVANA. The insurgents are believed to have encamped not far from the two lines of railroads running close together between Aquacate and Matanzas, connecting Havana with Matanzas via Jaruco, and, by a more roundabout way, via Guines, Bejucal and Havana. The insurgents' scouts are reported to have been seen near San Francesco de Paula, to the west of Santa Anna, and not far from the most southerly of the two railroads connecting Havana with Matanzas, and the Cuban advance guard cannot be far behind them. Consequently, have been a very severe engagement. Car- the advance guard of the army commanddenas is a seaport, quite an important place | ed by Gomez and Maceo is less than fifty steadily advancing. Between the insurgents and Havana there is only one town of importance, Jaruco, and it is an open question whether Campos can get there from Guanabana or Matanzas, where he is sup-

posed to be, before the Cubans have passed In this city every preparation is being made to give the insurgents a hot recepion. All the outlying posts have be strengthened, the new fortifications are beng hurriedly pushed to completion, amm nition is being overhauled, guns have been made ready, and the troops are kept con-stantly on the alert, although the Spanish officials laugh at the idea of the insurgent being able to approach Havana. But any person who, three weeks ago, would have hinted at the possibility of the Cubans being able, within that time, to push through the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, to the borders of the province of Havana, might have been promptly locked up as a lunatic. Yet there are the Cubans, scouting near the borders of the province of Havana, having passed Campos and the picked troops of Spain, civil guards, volun-

Everybody here is asking what the next step will be. Can Campos catch up to or heck the enemy in any way? The next two days should furnish the answer to all rapid approach of the Cubans, there is no very great outward excitement here, alanxious expectancy, which tells the tale better than any words could do. The hur-ried movements of the troops garrisoning the forts, the going and coming of order-lies, the hasty dispatch of reinforcements to the front, the general state of feverish neasiness all show that the news from Matanzas is of the utmost importance, and the other, is believed to be approaching. Even the most stubborn Spanish officers agree that the march of Gomez and Maceo across Santa Clara and Matanzas is a most remarkable military feat to have accomplished within three weeks, and in spite of all the forces Spain could throw across

on the coast of Santiago de Cuba.

CAMPOS AT HAVANA. The Captain General Will Look After the Defense of the City. Copyright, 1895, b the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Dec. 25.-Christmas day wore away in Havana with continued anxiety in all circles, the news of the morning of the continued advance of the insurgent forces being confirmed by details coming in through the day and embellished by flying rumors of the close approach of Gomez and his army. As a matter of fact. there was very little accurate information of the exact whereabouts of the insurgents or the course they were taking, the nilitary authorities themselves being much at fault as to where the enemy was to neet them. They continued throughout the day to express utter disbelief that an attack could be contemplated on Havana itself and their confidence did much to strengthen that of the other residents of the city. Much is still made by the auplantation, which, they insist, was a signal victory over the forces of Gomez. After the check they assert that the insurgents will not dare to advance on Havana. The the insurgents continues, and active preparations are going on for the immediate

defense of the city against assault.

It was announced in the afternoon that

Captain General Campos was expected to arrive in Havana at 5 o'clock from Guanaoana, near Matanzas, where he slept last gight, making the seventh change of his leadquarters in two weeks, or since the unchecked progress of the insurgents through Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces commenced, and also to the westward, or nearer Havana. This act in itself is regarded as highly significant of the critical situation of Havana and as a relinquishment of any hope on the part of the Spanish commander of bringing the insurgents to a standstill outside Jaruco, or any point between Matanzas and Havana. The arrival here of the Captpain General makes it evident that the base of operations against the insurgents must now be Havana direct. If it is true that General Campos has deliberately suffered the advance of the insurgents into the open and populated country, where they now are, with the purpose of closing in behind them while he attacks them from Havana, thus crushing them between the upper and nether millstones, his arrival in Havana shows that the hour for his coup has arrived. How much of an available force the Spaniards have left in the van of the insurgents to co-operate in such a blow is not accurately known, but the official reports themselves indicate that it is in a badly disorganized condition. that it has suffered serious losses from the insurgents, and that the country through which they have come is almost a barren waste, with means of communication in every direction cut off and in bad condition for technical military operations such as the Spanish rely on for success. A comwould necessarily be in the nature of a pitched battle—a very different matter from the skirmishes and feints by a small force which have been adopted thus far to lead away the Spanish forces, while the main column eludes them and advances out of On his arrival here this evening General

Campos made known his belief that General Gomez has designed his movement, which has thus far proved so signally successful merely as a raid into the heart of the enemy's country, and as near to Havana as it was possible for him to go, intending then to fight his way back. General Camand he asserts that they have already itiated a retreat. He states that he has foreseen this purpose, and he asserts that he has taken effective measures to prevent their return to Santa Clara. They will be compelled to fight at Matansas, he says, or

(Continued on Second Page.)

LAN COMMISSION SELECTED.

The President Is Said to Have Asked Two Ex-Ministers to England, Phelps and Lincoln, to Accept.

BRITISH WAR SCARE PAST

SALISBURY ADVISED TO ASSIST THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Gen. Guzman Blanco Thinks There Is

an Understanding Between Russia

and the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- A special to the World from Washington says: The President has tendered places on the Venezuelan high commission to Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, ex-minister to England, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, ex-minister to England. Their acceptances have not been received, and the third place on the high commission will not be filled until Mr.

Phelps and Mr. Lincoln accept. ADVICE TO SALISBURY.

The London News Thinks He Should Aid the Commission.

LONDON, Dec. 25.-The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says, referring to the Venezuela controversy: "If Senator Gray inits appointment is not offensive and, though Lord Salisbury cannot officially recognize the commission, he will do well to render it every courtesy and assistance."

The Standard publishes a dispatch from Madrid, quoting a sensational article from the Conservative journal, El Nacional, advocating an understanding between Spain and the United States on the ground that Venezuela merely contends for the same rights against England as Spain did formerly when all the Spanish-American republics were her colonies.

"The Epoch and the best journals here." auds the Standard's correspondent, "con-

iemn the Monroe doctrine." The Vienna correspondent of the Standard ays that the Neue Freie Presse's Wiener Journal has an interview with Gen. Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, in which he said that he believed that Russia and the United States had agreed on common action against England, whose ulterlor objact was to become master of the Orinoco. e Amazon and the La Plata streams * England drives matters to extremes." says General Blanco, "war between Eng-

LIKE TRUE AMERICANS.

land and America is 'nevitable."

Mexicans Continue to Back Up the Monroe Doctrine.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 25 .- The press continues to give support to Cleveland, who has become immensely popular, and one paper declared that he has the public senthank of all the new world behind him, t he is invincible and that he has infected into the public law of the world the Monroe doctrine, which is the reason why Europe is maddened and utters grave threats, but Europe will find that all the nations on this hemisphere declare it to be

international law, for the people of the new world are sovereign on this side of the sea and have now a formidable support of a great nation, which, in its secession contest, revolutionized the art of naval warfare and compelled England to copy its inventions and, besides that, the United States, which in that war put two million brave men in the field, can raise even greater armies now, for it is a nation of seventy million rich, brave and patriotic men. Europe perceives it has been called to a halt and England will have to yield its arrogant pretensions on this side of the

the United States in unequivocal language, the only dissenting voices being the clerical organ, El Tiempo, and the organs of resident Spaniards, which declare the Inited States is on the brink of ruin, inancial and political, and in peril of the which the Mexican Herald replies that the sugar tax and by raising the beer tax, wipe out its deficit, convert it into a surplus stronger and abler to cope with any foe than now. The Herald ridicules the bomuttterances of the anti-American only to foreign journals, for the Mexican papers are eulogizing Cleveland.

NOT LOSING ANY TIME.

Ammunition and War Supplies Landed at Halifax. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.-Interest has been revived in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Brittain over Venezuela by recent develop-

ments. The rumor is current that a conference is now going on between the admiralty authorities in England, the Canadian government at Ottawa and the local military authorities, with a view to learning the resources of Hallfax and Nova Scotia for supplies in case of war. It is impossible to confirm this report. as those concerned are as dumb as oysters, but there are good grounds believing that the military authorities are moving along the lines indicated. The Furneso liner, Damar, which ar-rived here to-day from London, brought a supplies, and further consignments of a like nature are on the steamer Halifax City, which sailed from London for Halifax to-day. It is known here that carge space has been reserved in steamship lines for this port for large quantities of ammuor shipment, to arrive next month. It is also said that the defenses of the Dominion, all along the line, are to be strengthened and considerably as not so much in this part of Canada, which s now a perfect network of fortifications but in other parts of the country.

The press and people of Nova Scotia, and particularly of Halifax, have sunk party strife and united to make common cause in resisting anything like invasion by the

GEORGE KENNAN'S FEARS,

United States, in case of hostiliti

He Thinks the Whole World May Become Involved in War.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 25 .- George Kennan, the well-known writer and lecturer. speaking of the Venezuelan dispute, says; "I am surprised, in fact, dumfounded, at the readiness of the American people to bring on a first-class war. Two months ago every mouth in this land was preaching peace at the contemplation of war in the Orient and Europe, and here to-day even tion, because I fear that a terrible war is imminent. England will not back down from her position. This can be taken for a certainty. If President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is not al have war, and the greatest war that ever ranspired. It will not only take in the ive the entire world. A foreign war wil be very disastrous to us, and, while I have no doubt that we shall ultimately win and add Canada to our possessions, it will be very close to ruination for us, Such a war